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Way don't the Street Commissioner's force clean up the streets? The gutters are reeling with filth

Will the authorities enforce the ordi nanca against heavy teaming on the Meridian block pavement?

THERE will be no allusion to "soap" at the big dinner to be given very shortly in New York to Ex-President Arthur. It might suggest painful memories. Mr. Dorsey is not expected.

THE weather of the past few days was a vast improvement over that preceding it. The "lap of spring" is becoming visible to the naked eye, as seen through the frosty air of a lingering winter.

THEY who measure the decline of the Democratic party by the disgust of those who fail to get office will in the end discover that their mountain of expectation is nothing but a molehill.

THE portrait of "old Jake Thompson" hangs in the Interior Department at Washington. Who put it there? The Democrats have not been in possession of that department since Thompson filled the office.

THE Sentinel thinks it all right for the Government to honor the memory of Jacob Thompson .-

Does it? Prove it, then. We challenge the quoting of a word from our columns

that will warrant the assertion.

It may not be a very long time before certain very nice gentlemen awake to the idea that to remove a Republican office holder, who has wallowed in the mire of partisan politics for years, is not against the civil service law or an injury to reform in good

THERE seems to be a disposition among merchants and business men in this city to meet half way the returning tide of prosperity. Slight symptoms of its approach can be observed in mercantilecircles. Certain it is that confidence is being restored, and that condition is always the first indication of favorable resction in trade laws.

THE Dallas Herald well remarks that the Presidents of the United States, for the past twenty-five years, have been enthroned leaders of the Republican party. The present administration proposes to administer for the Nation, but it will be necessary, perhaps, to choose good agents, and not assessed partisans to carry out its ideas.

THERE were nine ministers called upon the President last Friday, and nearly as many this class of his fellow-countrymen. Perhaps | stay." Brother Burchard and some of the Indianapolis brethren might take a run to the National Capital and shake hands with him. He is quite forgiving in his nature.

THE Chicago Current, a non-partisan paper, takes a cheerful view of things. It says: "People have gone to work. They have stopped brooding. They see the world as it is once more. Now the fashion is to say the times are better. It is not only the fashion. It is true." Of course it is; we live under a Democratic administration.

Ir has been stated that Mr. Beecher influenced the appointment of Mr. Phelps to the British Court. It is denied, however, on good authority, that he had anything to Phelps, nor did he even mention the name of that gentleman during his long conversation with the Executive. Mr. Beecher went to Washington to lecture, and left when ne had done this.

THERE are some decent people in the city who believe that the black-and-tan gang that meet semi-occasionally in the Courthouse are genuine "veteran" soldiers. We want to say to this class that they are mistaken. They are simply a ring nosing around for place on the Republican ticket at the first elections that take place. We have the proper feeling for a genuine soldier of the Grand Army, but not much for this political combination referred to.

SHOULD the Russian Bear and the British Lien finally conclude to fight, it would make matters lively in this country. The Amercan farmer would get big prices for his products, while our manufacturers, who are already more or less anticipated orders for certain warlike supplies, would enjoy a boom of prosperity not unlike that which followed in the wake of the war of the rebellion. Americans wish neither of these territorial absorbing nations harm, but if their greed leads to war it would indeed be | live stock will foot up \$15,000. A portion of an "ill wind that blew nobody any good."

eutral nation that can furnish the combatants with breadstude and war material.

been greatly exaggerated. One of the employes of the White House says that there is not one fourth the number of office-seekers annoying Mr. Cleveland that nearly worried the life out of General Garfield. There are over 50,000 postoffices in the country, yet it is estimated at the Postoffice Department that applications for less than 4,000 offices have thus far been received since the advent in the case of some of the States not a single application for a postoffice has been received.

MISREPRESENTATION.

Pernaps it is hardly right to find fault with these Democrats because they select for honor the ugliest of the old-fashioned Copperheads and the most conspicuous of the secessio sists, and pay tributes of affection even to a notorious this! If he was a rebel. That sort of thing was to be expected Nobody has ever supposed that the Democratic party was composed of loyal men in spirit and in suppathy, and nobody has supposed that its large majority, naving been disloyal in spirit and sympatny for many years, and having acquired the habit of hating the Government for suppressing rebellion and loving the men who tried to prayent that result, could get rid of their sympathies and habits as soon as the power had been transferred

The country knew what to expect when it intrusted to control of the Government to a party argely composed of former Confederates and hose who sympathize with them, and entirely controlled by that element. It would have been only to expect from such a party the suppression of lifelong strachments for Confederate leaders. or for Copperhead orators and editors. The most that could have been expected was that it should have made a real effort to show a decent appreciation of worthy and distinguished Union men also, and not entirely ostracise Democrats who had been guilty upporting the Union cause. Of course a great deal more was promised during political car paigns by Democratic advocates, and we were told sense to expect this, and nobody ought to be dissatisfied or disappointed because when a new list of officials appears, whether they are new Postmasters or new Ministers to foreign countries, it turns out that most of them were either rebels in arms during the war, or early and active secession ists, or particularly offensive Northern Copperheads. That was what we bargained for. - New

The "nobodies" mentioned above, who have never "supposed that the Democratic party was composed of loyal men in spirit and in sympathy," are all Republicans of the narrow-minded, small-hearted Tribune type, who believe in flaunting the bloody shirt first, last and all the time, regardless of the facts that the war ended twenty years ago, and that slavery, the cause of secession, is abolished. Those who do realize this and that the South is a large fraction of our Union to-day, are the great majority of our 50,000,000 of people, who have by the ballets placed at the head of this Government a

s cod Democratic President. The country indeed "knew what to expert when it intrusted the control of the Govcomment to a party largely composed" of citizens whose loyalty is undouted, and who ere entitled by every right granted in our Constitution to take part in the making and executing of laws which are for the weal of

the Nation. We are glad that the Tribune at length acnowledges - inadvertently perhaps - that Democrats did take a hand in "supporting he Union cause." It is seldom we are treated with so much truth in its columns as

That the administration does not "entirely ostracise" such Democrats, however, is made apparent every day when the appointments are anounced from Washington; and before President Cleveland is through with selecting men for public offices the Tribune will be satisfied that a goodly number of the "ostracised" wing of the party are in places where they can do the most good by holding positions for twenty-four years occupied by

All that was "promised during political campaigns by Democratic advocates" in the way of reform will be fulfilled to the letter. The Republican organs have already had evidence of this, and the healthful change is what hurts them. They see the handwriting upon the wall, and its translation is: "The on Thursday. He is growing popular with Democratic administration has come to

FAMINE AND DEATH. Advices from the starving people of West Virginia are not exaggerated. Matters do not improve, but seem to grow steadily worse. Indeed, we are assured by reliable correspondents that the tales of suffering, disease and death have not been exaggerated, but, on the contrary, that the terrible scenes have not been drawn strong enough, The famine is heaviest in those counties where little or no rain fell during the entire summer, and the crops, never very good in the very best years, were total failures last year. After this weary summer and fall there came on an unparalleled winter of the utmost rigor and severity. The result is famine and death for man and do with it. He did not recommend Mr. | beast. In Wirt County there are from 1,200 to 1,500 people in actual want, and they have lost in the death of their live stock from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Roane and Jackson Counties seem to be affected in spots-that is, the suffering is not so general as in other counties. A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat thinks that Nicholas County has suffered more than any of the others. There are at least 2,500 people in want of food, to a greater or less extent. Sickness prevails to an alarming degree, and medical attendance is almost impossible to get. The country is so wild, the reads so bad and the physicians so few that, doing their best, as all have done, it is impossible for balf the people to be visited. One case of actual starvation is reported. Beans and parched corn, in not a few instances, is all the food on which whole families exist. The water is strongly impregnated with mineral matter, and sickness invariably follows its use. Animals are seriously affected. The loss on stock in this | When a hole was made, the smoke and flames. county is not less than \$12,000 to \$15,000, and

> will be much more before spring opens. The people of Buxten County are reported as suffering much, but are able to take care of their sick, but their losses on Gilmer County is affected. Some 600 people

videals work profit and prosperity to the | tion. The loss on live stock is reported at | No. 34, carrying with them portions of the \$8,000. There are slight losses in stock and isolated cases of suffering in Upshur, Randolph and Tucker Counties. This dispatch THE number of applicants for office has | to the St. Louis Globe Democrat does not give more than an outline of the situation. The cases of individual suffering are numer. one and often heartrending. Many acts of noble devotion and self-sacrifice were noticed, and the impression received of the people was most favorable. They are honest, industrious and intelligent. The little they had they freely divided with their less fortunate neighbors. Can not something be done for these unfortunate people?

HASTEN SLOWLY. Not every one who calleth himself a Democrat is fit to be entrusted with an office. Indeed, it is apparent that some of those who are the nottest for place are precisely the ones who ought not to reach it. They are, however, such a persistent, cheeky set that many of them would inevitably secure some of the best places did not the administration insist on going slow in giving out the offices. Sensible people will be glad that the administration is wise enough to know that it is one of those cases where 'haste makes quite well aware of the fact that there is a fair per cent of frothy, unsubstantial material nating from our own State which has been hanging around Washington blowing of nighty deeds never performed, such as carrying this State and the like, about long enough to be found out and sent home

The terrific throes of the Commercial G. zette over the death of "Old Jaka Thompson," as it affectionately alludes to him, are that the party was and would be every bit as loyal intensely startling. The dramatic effect in in its sympathies as any other. But it was non-Cincinnati will doubtless be touching. It has kindled up the colored people of Walnut Hills to hold an indignation meeting | el General excused his conduct by saying 'as soon as arrangements can be made."

> We suggest that when the colord folk hold the meeting to denounce Thompson they give that distinguished Republican, Chalmers, a jolt. The Commercial Gazette might refresh their memories by publishing an account of the bloody slaughter of colored men at Fort Pillow, led by the distinguished Republican Major General Chal-

THE Sentinel was the organ of the friends of Mr. Thompson who plotted and conspired with the unspeakable scoundrel to release the rebel prisouers, assassinate Governor Morton, and drench the streets of Indianapolis with the blood of men loyal to the Government, and to spread smallpox through the Union soldiers' hospitals, and to send infected clothing to abraham Lincoln. The only wonder is that the Sentinel did not turn its

esteemed contemporary seems to "have 'em

Much bloody shirt "doth make thee mad," Pat on a mustard plaster and get up a counter-irritation. Wonder what Longstreet, Moseby and Chalmers-all good Republicans -were doing at the time referred to?

THE Portland Argus is informed that Hayes, whose claim upon the Treasury for nearly \$4,000 stipped by somebody's careless ness through the late Congress, is the same man who filled the Presidential Chair during the term for which Mr. Tilden was elected. The claim is for the expenses of the commission sent by him to Louisiana to consummate the bargain by which he became President and other parties obtained possession of the governments of three Senthern States. It is understood that Haves will put the money into chickens.

Din Jake Thompson's administration of the Department of the Interior has resulted thus far in losses of about three million dollars. This is the sort of reformation we are running back to. - Com-

"I thank thee, Jew, for that word" Three millions of dollars-the exact value of the 700,000 acres of public lands that Secretary Teller and the last Republican administration delivered over to Juy Gould & Co. Was it Teller or some other distinguished Republican who thought there was luck for him in the figure "3"?

Seymour's Budget of News,

SEYMOUR, Ind., March 29 .- At 10 o'clock night before last the storeroom of Mr. W. N. Barnett at Rockford, two miles north of here, and his dwelling adjoining were discovered to be on fire. By the time the people arrived it was impossible to save anything, and the structures, together with a brand new stock of goods, the Postoffice and contents, and household goods were laid in ashes. The fire at once communicated to the dwelling owned by Mrs. Celia Cox, which also was burned. Barnett's loss is fully \$1.600, insured for \$900. Mrs. Cox's loss is \$450, insurance \$200. Mr. Barnett is agent for the J., M. and I. Road at that place. He was taking in a troupe at | the opera-house, this city, at the time of the fire, and his wife and children were visiting

friends in the East. The fire was the work of incendiaries, as it is evident that a portion of the premises were saturated on the inside with coal oil,

and then the torch applied. A small child of Mrs. Jane Garl, of Brownstown, fell from a chair Friday, and sustained very serious and probably latal in

William Wilson and James Pence, who were arrested on the 21st on the charge of giving liquor to two young women, minors, were tried before Justice Mills S Reeves last ville; Famuel Born, Lafayette; F. L. Soy-evening and they were fined \$20 and costs, der, Crawfordsvalle; J. W. Sansberry, Anderamounting in all to \$35 each

The People's, Theater (Company have Kern, Kokomo; Dr. John Link, Terre Haute; played to packed andiences at the Opera J. D. Miller, Greensburg, H. C. Ernest, Lo-House every night last week. It is one of gansport. the best troupes that ever struck our place, and they will visit our city again in the fall.

A Lithographic Art Establishment Destroyed by Fire.

New York, March 20 .- A fire completely destroyed Schumscher & Ettinger's Lithographic Art Letablishment, 32, 34 and 36 Bleecker street to-night. The total loss is about \$350,000, of which \$100,000 is on the building, and it is believed to be insured. It was over four hours before the flames were got under control. In consequence of the secure way in which the building, with its iron shutters, was locked, the firemen had through which a stream could be sent. drove the firemen back, and more time was Ten thousand people flocked to the vicinity. Twenty engines and the reserve police forces of fire precincts in the tenements adjoining the blazing building were hurried from their homes, and The misfortunes of nations as well as indi- are short of food and 200 in danger of starva- two five-ton water tanks fell from the roof of | engagement.

foot and front and side walls. Several persons were knocked down but no one seriously injured. Engine 20 was considerably damseed and the water tower wrecked. Then the roof fell in, but the flames were not allowed to spread to the adjoining tenements.

At St. Barnabas P. E. Home, adjoining the police headquarters, there was much excite-

Obituary.

CHICAGO, March 29 -Hon. Perry H. Smith, a retired awyer and millionaire, died here this morning of congestion of the liver. He was in poor health for several years, having broken down both physically and mentally from overwork. Rest restored him natil the present attack, which came about two weeks ago, since which time his death has been hourly expected. The funeral will occur from his late residence at 11 o'clock Wednesday. Deceased was a life long Democrat and exercised a strong influence in the councils of his party in the West. He was a close capture of two men, and their subsequent friend of Samuel J. Tilden. He was born at Augusta, Oneius County, New York, Merch 28, 1828 and graduated at Hamilton College at the age of nineteen, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He came West in the fall of that year, and began to practice his profession in Wiscousin. At the age of twentytwo years he was elected County Judge, and subsignently served in the State Legislature. waste." Speaking for these parts, we are He became Vice President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railway, and held the same position when that road consolidated with the Northwestern. He came to Chicago in 1860, and retired from active life

The Revolution at Pavama,

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, VIA GALVESTON, March 29.—General Presion, in Octon, refused to dispatch the outward mails to Carthagens, sent through the British Consulate and the National Postal Agency. The mail bags were returned to Panama vesterday. General Correoso, the new Secretary of War, was arrested by General Dizpura, to whom Correoso had carried peace proposals. The reb-Correoso had brought no credentials to him, The rebel camp at Marango, near Buena Ventura, also surrendered. Bayaco left Buena Ventura for Panama yesterday. The United States steamer Wachusetts, the guard of the railroad, has been removed.

Troops Drilling - A Catholic Paper Defies General Diaz

Mexico, March 25 -Troops are practicing military maneuvers every day, preparing to enforce the position of the Government against Barrios, if it should prove neces-

The Minister of the Interior's proclamation that the reform of the laws must be strictly obeyed, provokes a violent article from Vaz de Mexico, the leading Catholic Yi, yi, yi! Our ferocious but highly | daily here. He accesses the Government of persecution and defies President D az, saying the Catholic party are composed of men without fear, and that persecutions will awake them from their lethargy.

Uruguay and the Vatican, BURNOS AYRES, via Galveston, March 20.-A rupture between the Uruguayan Government and the Vatican is imminent, owing to the orders of the government for the arrest of priests who preach against the government's attitude in regard to civil marrisge. The Bishop declared he could not accept the judgment of a police officer as to what sermons would come under the ban of the law and merit punishment by imprisonment, and he has consequently directed the priests not to preach in any church upon any subject. The Bishop also asked Mon signor L Matera, the apostolic delegate resident in this city, to interfere.

Riddleberger to Irishmen,

New York, March 29.—Senator Riddleberger did not attend the meeting of the Irish Revolutionists to night. In his telegram he said: "Were I at your meeting my sentiments would be American, without Knownothingism. Irishmen should be American without forgetting there is an oppressed Ireland. I believe it to be the duty of American-Irishmen to do their utmost for Irish nationality and liberty.'

Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- A horrible murder and suicide occurred this evening. John Kane, a wealthy stock raiser, insisted on his wife accompanying him to Colusa County to live, and, enraged at her refusal, he seized a Winchester rifle and fired three bullets into her and then killed himself, The wife is still living, but will probably die.

& Roberts' wire mill has been satisfactorily settled, and work will be resumed in all de

Pitssburg, Marck 20. - The strike at Oliver

Strike Settled.

partments to-morrow morning, after an dleness of three months. PERSONAL MENTION. W. A. Willard, New York; J. W. Jessup, Cincinnati; John H. Sherrald and wife, Rockford, Ill.; F. A. Hayt, Buffalo; John T. Owens, Wabash; Charles A. Bullock, Phila-

delphis; Ben F. Walker, Niagara; B. K.

ery, Ala.; G. B. Johnson, Boston; E. C.

Emerson, Chicago; J. W. Crego, Montgom-

Dawes, Cincinnati, are at the Grand. Bates House: J. E. Bacon, Spencer; W. B. Archer, St. Louis; R. McElhaney, Detroit; J. C. Moore, Chicago; M. Ober, New York; Berry Tatum, Jr., Miss Inez Ernest, Montgomery, G. M. Deady, Rochester; John D. Potts, Louisville; L. F. Warder, Jeffersonson; W. J. Kennedy, Cincinnati; John W. Kern, Kokomo; Dr. John Link, Terre Haute;

Mr. W. A. Cullop, of Vincennes, senior member in the law firm of Cuilor, Shaw & Kessinger, who have a large and growing practice, to which their energy and ability justly entitle them, was in our city Saturday last. In case the pending measure becomes a law establishing the two additional judicial circuits, we are informed that the friends of Mr. Collop will present his name to the Governor for appointment as Prosecuting Attorney for his district. A better selection

could not be made. Lou Shaw, Esq., a member of James Reilly's "Fun on the Bristol" party, was in much difficulty in forcing an opening | the city yesterday and called at the Sentinel, where he was pleasantly greeted by his many friends. Mr. S. is an affable gentleman, a decidedly clever actor and possesses a superior baritone voice, and now occupies a position on the stege which guarantees a were at the scene half an hour after the con-fisgration started. The colony of Italians a resident of this city, and from 1876 to 1882 connected with the Sentinel news room. About the last of April this company will no sooner were they out of the way than appear at the Grand Opera House for a week's alert for him. In fact, there were indict-

HANGED BY A MOB.

An Interesting Reminiscence of Johnson County Justice.

Suggested by the Recent Outrage at Greenwood-The Murder of David Lyons and Subsequent Hanging of His Murderers.

In giving the story of the fiendish outrage perpetrated upon the person of Mrs. Mary E. Smith at Greenwood last week, reference was made to the fact that she is a daughter of David Lyons, who was murdered near Greenwood in 1867, and the murderers afterwards taken from the jail at Franklin and hanged by a mob. The story of Lyons' death and the attendant circumstances, the pursuitand hanging by indignant citizens of Johnson County, is fraught with interest, and for that reason is reproduced in this con-

In the winter of 1866-7, a man giving his

name as Hatchell, and accompanied by his

wife, came to live in the neighborhood of

Greenwood, and rented a log cabin just north of that place, situated on the farm of C. B Cook. Soon after, Hatchell and his spouse were joined by two other men, John Patterson and a man by the name of Sims. The men were day laborers and worked for different persons in the neighborhood, but pretty soon fell under suspicion, as there were numerous robberies committed in the vicinity, and the trio had been but a short time in the cabin when they came to be regarded as hard characters generally by their more honest and virtuous neighbors. During the spring and summer following, these small robberies and perty thefts continued with more or less frequency, and it was no uncommon thing for a farmer to be relieved of his cash, received for his produce this city, when returning to his home in the country after nightfall. Though suspicion fell upon the log cabin habitues, there was no positive proof of their guilt, and the people continued to bear the cross in the hope that the infamy would sconer or later bring its own reward and the gang be exposed and broken up. Northeast of Greenwood there fived a family of Johnsons, of whom Bob, Dave and Eli were strongly suspected of being confederates of the trio that made a dark night a thing to be dreaded by the belated husbandman, as well his return. Another thing which prevented any action upon the part o' the people was the fear, common to communities in which a gang of desperadces are located, that the incendiary torch might be made the instrument of revenge in the event that a prosecution against the men should happen to miscarry-a fear, by the way, that frequently gives immunity to bad men.

Emboldened by their success and apparent immunity from arrest, they became bolder in their operations, and carried their enterprises from the burglary of a smokehouse and the robbery of a beisted and unprotected farmer to a still higher grade of lawlessness, that of forcibly entering and robbing the farm-houses in their vicinity. It was an event of this kind that resulted in the murder of a highly respected citizen of Pleasent Township, Johnson County, followed by an act of mob violence unpreca dented in the county, but effectually breaking up the gang and giving peace and security to a community which had already suffered beyond the ordinary length of human

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th of August, 1867, a clear moonlight night, David Lyons and his wife, living northeast of Greenwood, were awakened by a noise at the window, and, upon demanding the cause, a man upon the outside asked for something to est. Mrs. Lyons got up and handed a loaf of bread to the man through a broken pane of glass, but saw him throw it upon the ground. He then demanded the money, \$50, which Lyons had that day received as the purchase price of a cow, and threatened instant death if they refused. By this time Mr. Lyons had secured his gun, and at the same moment the door was burst open by a large rail carried by two men. Seeing Mr. Lyons with a gun in his hand the men let the rail fall from their hands and ran, and Lyons, hardly conscious of what he was doing, ran out at the door, the gun being discharged as he passed out. Patterson was standing in front of the door, and when he saw Lyons coming with a gun in his hand he started to run from the yard, but found himself hemmend in by a high picket fence and no way of escape except to turn and pass his apparent pursuer. Taking in the situation, and not realizing that Lyons was utterly helpless from fear and excitement, Patterson drew his pistol and fired two shots, the first ball burying itself in the pump and the second penetrating the body of Lyons. The laster, with his wife, ran to the house of a neigh bor, Samuel Gregg, where Lyons fell upon the porch from exhaustion, the first knowledge he had that he had been hurt. Here his wound dressed. After the most intense suffering he died the following afternoon in

great agony.

In the meantime the news spread from house to house, and the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the northern part of the county. When the citizens gath. ered at the scene of the shooting and made search of the premises, a white hat, apparently knocked from the wearer's head by one of the boughs, was found under an apple tree in the yard. This was recognized as the property of Eli Johnson, who early next morning appeared at a store in Greenwood, purchased a mate to it and immediately left That afternoon he was captured near Greensburg, and the fact telegaphed to Greenwood. Hatchell was in and when told of the capture of Eli Johnson he turned pale, trembled, and soon after left the store. A party immediately went to his cabin, but found it deserted. A dispatch from Southport announced that Hatchell and his wife had purchased tickets for Louisville, and would beard the first train for that city. When the train reached Green wood, several hundred people were congregated about the depot, and it was with great difficulty that the cooler heads saved him from mob violence. Being questioned Hatchell stated that on the night of the murder, f'atterson, Sims. Eli and Dave Johnson and himself had started out with some buckets to rob bee stands; that they stopped in the woods and Eli Johnson related the circumstances of Mr. Lyons having sold his cow that day, for which he received \$50, and it was then determined to rob him of the resched Hatchell took the buckets and returned. The pursuers failed to capture Patterson and Sims, they having escaped into Kentucky, and the latter has never been heard from since he was seen making his way south, on the Three Notch Road, on the morning after the murder, The news of the murder of Lyons and

Patterson's participation in the affair, together with the reward offered for his apprehension, reached Kentucky and the officers of Boyle and Mercer counties were on the ments against Patterson in the courts of the | per year.

two counties for robbery, but his whereabouts were unknown to the officers till the news of the Lyons murder reached Kentucky. Patterson first went to his old haunts, but fearing capture, attempted to reach a range of knobs and unite his fortunes with a gang of desperadoes for whose suppression the Governor bad just ordered out the militla. On his way hither he rode into a blacksmith shop to baye a shoe placed upon his horse, and was here recognized by a member of the militia. who covered him with his gun while the blacksmith disarmed him. As \$500 reward had been offered for his apprehension his captor immediately started with him to this State, where he was lodged in jail at Franklin, the three Johnsons and Hatchell having been sent there after an examining trial at Green wood. Between the murder of Lyons on the 10th

August and the capture and return

of Patterson to the Franklin jail some

two months had elapsed, and in the mean-

time all the parties to the affair had

been indicted at the September term of court. Trial was demanded, but the prosecution not being ready a noile prosequi was entered in the case of David Johnson, who was not with the gang on the night of the Lyons murder. This inflamed the minds of the people in the northern part of the county. . and when Patterson was brought back and the report circulated that he had given his attorneys \$700 as a fee the excitement heightened, and the people were led to believe that the prisoners would all escape the punishment their act richly merited. By the middle of October the authorities were apprehensive of mob violence, but no precautions were taken to meet such a contingency. About 10 o'clock at night, possibly about the 12 h of October, Captain Owens, at that time Sheriff of the county, called at the honses of several citizens and exhibited a dispatch from the telegraph operator at Greenwood, in which it was stated that a mob had been organized in that vicinity and was then on its way to Franklin to hang the prisoners. Some eight or ten of the citizens, so notified, met at the jail and discussed the situation, but concinded not to give any alarm, especially as the information might prove erroneous. While they were still in the Sheriff's parlor talking shout the matter. the mob filed into the yard and surrounded the house. Hon. G. M. Overstreet and Colonel Oyler went to the door and made short speeches upon the injunity of the business in hand, but, though the mob listened patiently, they gave the orators to understand that they had come for a purpose and were not going away without Patterson and Hatchell. At an order from the leader, the mob they passed around the Sheriff's residence, battered down the jail door and soon returned with Patterson and Hatchell and the exuitant cry, "Here's your mulea." As they reached the east side of A the house Hatchell suddenly tore away from his captors, jumped the fence that inclosed the yard and ran down the street amid a shower of bullets. Turning into an alley, he came in contact with some members of the mob. who had been placed there as a goard, and was recaptured. It was afterward found that he had been wounded in the leg by one of the shots fired at him as he ran. Having secured the presoners, the mob started north on the road they came, and some of the citizens who attempted to follow were summarily ordered back by the guard stationed at the outskirts of town. Dr. P. W. Payne, however, flanked the guard, as he termed it, and fellowed the mob to a strip of woods three-quarters of a mile north of town. Here he seated himself within forty varies of the tree, under which a rati pen was hastily built, the men placed upon it with ropes around their necks, the other ends being tied to a limb. Hatenell prayed lustily, but Patterson appeared stoical and indifferent to his fate. At a given signal the pen was pulled from under them, but Hatchell's rope broke and he fell to the ground. He was then placed upon a horse, and, after the rope was tied, the horse was led out, and again the rope broks. A proposition was then made to riddle him with bullets, but some one suggested that a halter be tried, and he was strung up a third time with better success. After life was extinct the two men were taken down, laid under the tree on which they had been hanged, and the mob proceeded quietly in the direction of Greenwood At the November term Bob and Eli Joha-

son were sentenced to the penitentiary-the first for five and the latter for fourteen years. The Grand Jury at this term undertook the work of ferreting out and bringing to justice tha members of the mob, but, though at least 100 men took part in the hanging, but thirteen indictments were returned. The sympathy of the people was really with tha indicted men, and, after dragging along in court for some time the cases were dismissed at a cost, all told, of \$2,890 to the parties. Even to this day, when questioned about the matter, the attorneys for the defense shrug their shoulders and say, "Well, there's some inside history connected with that defense which we don't feel at liberty to give."

Not Yet Recovered.

Peter Zimmer, who was thrown from a sleigh near the corner of Georgia and Meridhe was put to bed, a physician called and | ian streets some six weeks ago, has not yet fully recovered from the injuries received on that occasion. It is with great difficulty that he recognizes his friends, and it is even said that he can not recall the names of two of his children, though he does not experience any difficulty in remembering the names of the other two. He is still suffering from pains in his head, and it is supposed that a part of the skull is pressing upon the brain. Although he was thrown out upon his head, that member was not bruised, and it was not thought that the skull had been injured.

Died From His Injuries.

W. B. Hibbard, of Terre Haute, who was the village at the time struck by a train at the Tennessee street crossing night before last, died from his injuries at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It now appears that he was walking along the track in plain sight of an approaching engine, but, in the darkness, did not observe that in front of the engine was a flat car. In stepping from the track he was struck by the flat car in the back. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the information received from that quarter scon after the accident led to the belief that Hibbard was not seriously hurt. The remains will be interred at New Lisbon, N. H.

The Woman's Magazine.

The Woman's Magazine for March is replete with well digested mental food, written in short, pointed and very readable articles. The question, "Why do women have inferior minds to men?" is answered by Henrietta H. Bassett in a clear, forcible, logical way that leaves no room for doubting the superiority of some women, intellectually, over the average man. "Photographs of Polygamy," by Jennie Anderson Froi-seth; "Our Cherokee Sister," by George R. Foster, are among the enjoyable contents of this little magazine for this month. It is published by Esther C. and Frank E. Hough, Brattleboro, Vt. Subscription price only \$1